GREAT BRITAIN

ns this evening the Government was asked if it could give the House any information in regard to tue cruelties alleged to have been practiced by Omar Pasha in the Island of Candia. Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that his trivernment had received no official advices that such equelties had been committed, and knew nothing ore of the matter than had appeared in the public

DUBLIN, June 20.-The Special Commission in session at Limerick has concluded its labors. Several of the prisoners found guilty of treason have been sen-At and to imprisonment at bard labor for life.

FRANCE.

18, Jule 10-Evening .- The Marquis de Monsm, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has held a special conference with the Ministers of the United lates and Spain. The meeting was called for the consideration of South American affairs; and it is said that the war now existing on the Rio de la Plate between the allied South American powers and Parmay was the principal topic discussed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.-Edouard Blacque Bey, e Embassador of the Sublime Porte to the United ates, departed from this city yesterday on his voy-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 20-Noon.-Consols for money, 941 nited States Five-Twenty Bonds, 73; Illimois Central allway shares, 32; Eric Railway shares, 32; Afternoon.—Consols have declined 1, and are no soted at 943. No changes have occurred in the prices of merican Securities since the neon report.

Evening .- Cousols have declined fully } per cent since tice-Railway shares are weaker, but United States bonds are stendy and firm. The following are the closing rates: lended States Five-Twenty bonds, 73: Illinois Central Enilway shares, 79; Eric Railway shares, 39; Atlantic and

fireat Western Consolidated shares, 26. FRANKFORT, June 26-Evening.-United States bonds

LIVERPOOL, June 20-Noon .- Cotton tends down ward; estimated sales to-day, 8,000 bales Middling Uplands, 112d.; Middling Orleans, 112d. Breadstuffs-Corn, 37/6; California Wheat, 15,6; Oats, 3:7; Barley, 4/8; Provisions unchanged ; Pork 74/: Beef, 122/6; Lard, 50/: Bugen, 41/6. Produce-Petreleum-Spirits, 7d. ; Refined, 1/2. Pot Aches, 30/. Rosin-Common, 7/; Fine, 12/. Spirits

Afternoon.-Cotton has declined id., and the price for Middling Uplands at this bour is 111d., and of Middling Orieans 111d. Breadstuffs are without change. In the Provision market Lard has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 49.9. Other articles unchanged. In the Produce market Pot Ashes have advanced 6d., and the price now is 30,6. In other articles there is no change to re

cut the day, and the market closed dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 114d.; Middling Orleans, 114d. The sales of the day did not exceed 8,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market is irregular. Corn is 3d. lower ; Mixed estern was last quoted at 37,3 # quarter. California Wheat closed firmer, with an upward tendency; quoted at Lard has declined to 49/0 per cwt. Pork and Beef steady, at previous quetations. Bacon 41/6 for Cum-Rosin steady at 7, for common Wilmington, and 12/ for fine American. Spirits Turpentine declined 5d.; sales at 81/3 per cwt. Fetreleum-Spirits, 7d., and Refined, 1/2

LONDON, June 27-Neon .- No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26/. Scotch Prg Tron, 54/. Calcutta Linscod, 64/. Linscod Cakes, £9 18/. Linscod Oil, £42. Whale Oil, £34 10/.

ARTMERP, June 20-Noon.-Petroleum, 38f.

THE ATTEMPTED COUP D'ETAT OF SANTA ANNA-HIS ARRIVAL AT VERA CRUZ-HE IS TAKEN IN CUS-TODY BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND ORDERED AWAY-OFFICIAL REPORTS.

WASBINGTON, June 20 .- Our Government to-day received official dispatches from the United States Cousnl at Vera Cruz, and Commander W. E. Leroy, of the U. S. steamer Tulahoma, lying off that city, stating that on the 4th last. Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz in the steamer Virginia and anchored under the guns of the fort, the officer in command at Vera Cruz being a friend of Santa Anna, and that the latter, with considerable fleurish, announced that he came there by the desire and at the request of Juarez and Maximilian, and backed and supported by the United States Government, to take control of the Mexican Government. These facts were immediately made known to the United States Consul, and Commander Leroy, who, believing Santa Anna's statement false, came together and consulted as to the course to pursue. Commander Leroy at once repaired aboard the Virginia, and informed Santa Asna that he and his suite must come aboard the United States vessel Tulahoma, and spend the night, it then being nearly dark. Santa Asna and his suite were then conducted to the Tulahoma, and kept there that night, the Commander giving up his cabin to the adventurers. On the following morning, early, Commander Leroy had Santa Anna and his party again placed on board the steamer Virginia, and the latter vessel, with her Mexican passengers, was conducted by the Tulahora 20 miles out to sea, and there set at liberty, with instructions to Santa Anna not to ap-

RUMORED CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA BY THE LIE-The following infelligence should be received with ERALS. the grains of allowance usually accorded Mexican news.

The report comes through the usual channels:

The steamship Virginia arrived at Havana just previous to the salling of the steamship Eagle from that port. She brought the following startling intelligence respecting the movements and fate of Gen. Santa Anna, who, it will be remembered, left this city about five weeks ago in the Virginia, for Vera Cruz estensibly for the purpose of placing himself at the head of a revolutionary party in Mexico. The General was landed at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., but was immediately compelled to reciabark. The Virginia then left for the port of Sisal, but on arriving there was surrounded and attacked by Liberal gunboats. Gen. Santa Anna was forcibly removed from the ship by the Liberals, and taken on shore. He was there subjected to a summary trial before a Court martial, and was sentenced to be banged on the 8th inst. The report comes through the usual channels:

JAMAICA.

DISCONTENT OF THE PLANTERS WITH THE GOVERN-MENT—THE NEGROES PAYING TAXES CHEERFULLY STIPENDIARY JUSTICES-STATE OF TRADE-THE

WEATHER, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH. By the arrival at this port of the steamship North America, we have advices from Kingston, Jamaica, via 8t. Thomas, to the 8th last.

Public meetings were being held by the planters to protest against the policy and measures of the new Government, especially as regards taxation. The blacks, on the contrary, express the utmost satisfaction with the Government, and were paying the new taxes, on the whole, cheerfully. Their behavior is described as positively exemplary. They gramble less than those in better circumstances, and the noise made by the white and brown population is, perhaps one secret of the negroes willingness to pay, for they say enough themselves, as a matter of condolence, that "it's not nigger one have to pay tax, Buckra and all" a.e., not only negroes have to pay taxes, for the white man has to pay taxes also). The effect of the new Tax law is different in different places. In one parish they pay down the money willingly, but with a leavy sigh, say: "Well, we had only to tank Gubuer Eyre for dis; dhe him make so." They have intelligence enough, however, to see that the present idea of things is decidedly favorable to their interests.

Two additional district judges had arrived from Engiand and received appointments in the Colony. The presence of these stipendiary justices, of whom there are now five, is very distanteful to the plantocracy; but the perform and the process or highly pleased with the alterations which have been made in the judicial system, as they are now option of getting what they never had before—justice in the colours. Public meetings were being held by the planters to pr

There had been several cases of yellow fever at Kingston, not only in the shipping, but among the residents of the city, some of the parties attacked by the disease being unityes of the island who had never left its shores. The ex-President of Hayti, Gen. Geffrard, left Kingsten for Seuthampton (England), on the 24th May, in one of the Royal Mail Company's steamers. He has gone, it is said, on a pleasure trip to the continent of Europe, and after visiting the International Exhibition at Paris, will return to his residence at Torrington-House, near Kingston.

SOUTH AMERICA.

HIDES-THE ALLIES STILL "OPENING UP" PAR-WARD THE UPPER PARAGUAY-PARAGUAY AS SUMING THE OFFENSIVE-MINISTER ASBOTE VERY

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., May 12, 1867.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from this city, and from Montevideo and Rosario. The stringent quarintine regulations continue at these and at all the little riverine towns, greatly to the embarrassment of business.

very liberal provision has been made for the poor by great and general subscriptions; but where it will go does not yet appear. It is proposed to divide it among the hospitals, others would give it to the schools. I fear the real biting wants of the poor will not be relieved in the right time. The fund for the relief the unfortunates of the earthquake at Mendoza in 1860 has gone partly for public buildings in the new town, and part of it is still here.

here.

The war in the interior has ended as it began, in smoke.

Juan Saa, a bloody rebel and chief, has escaped to Chili,
and all the rebel forces are scattered, their resources
gone, and their quasi governments are replaced by legal

gone, and their quasi governments are replaced by legal ones.

The Allies are still engaged in forcing their way, "opening up"—as it has been allied for two years here—Paragnay. So far all the forts that Paragnay does not evacuate prove impregnable and no real progress is made. Recently all things are standing to see the result of the coming of Gen. Osorio who is crossing from Southern Brazil towards Upper Paragnay on the River Parana. He is said to have 4,500 men, chiefly cavalry, and considerable forces have gone to meet him and eooperate with him. Lopez has not been idle in fortifying himself at the crossing place.

The cholera at headquarters has done more to reduce the numbers than any battle yet. It has recently abated somewhat, but it has not yet left the army.

President Lopez has recently been assuming the offensive, and so far from being exhausted be grews stronger. At the capital the ladies have pledged to the Government all their personal property, their mency and ornaments, if needed or accepted, and this with entire unanimity. In the country districts the women do the work on farms and gardens, and caring for cattle, so as to release the men for the army. They make cotton cloth, which serves for clothing in that warm climate. The result of this general week is that the crop this year is better than ever. No want appears in munitions of war, and as for food, it is in Faragnay very plain and very cheap. The common soldier does not need money so fong as he has food, so that the war can go on at very little expense to Paragnay.

The proposition for settlement by arbitration, as pre-

very ill. After a most tedious lilness and many consultations he has begun to recover.

The great undertaking of Mr. Ramms to make the Rio
Salado river navigable, is not likely to fail by his death,
reported last mail by cholera. His son-in-law, Mr. Señcoans, will carry it on. Government by a decree has
changed the name of that river to St. Stephen's, to commemorate its great explorer Stephen Ramms.

Mr. S. B. Hall, one of the oldest and mest respected
American citizen here, leaves by this packet for Rio de
Janeire, whence he will proceed to New-York. No commercial man in the world deserves more honor or more
modestly wears his distinctions.

The want of some regular systematic mode of connecting at Rio de Janeiro makes the transmission of letters
and parcels a great uncertainty and often a great loss.

Congress will convene in this city on May 25, when im-

portant matters will come up.

The English paper here has published the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Motley.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. By the President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the City of Washington, on the 30th day of March last, which Treaty being in the English and French languages, is word for word as [This Treaty has already been published, and cedes

to the United States immediately upon the exchange of ratifications, all of the Russian-American possessions, in consideration of which the United States are to pay Russia within ten menths \$7,900,000 in Whereas, The said treaty has been duly ratified on

both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on this twentieth day of June, by William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Privy Councilor. Edward De Stoeckl, the Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, or the part of their respective Governments,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed, and fulfilled with good faith by the

United States and the citizens thereof. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hunded and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the

United States the ninety-first. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BOSTON. THE PRESIDENT'S ESCORT-THE PARTY TO ARRIVE IN

NEW-YORK THIS AFTERNOON.

The President will be accompanied in his trip to Boston by Secretary Seward, Postmaster-General Ran dall, Surgeon Basil Morris, United States Army, and by Wm. G. Moore of his staff. He will leave Washington to Wm. G. Moore of his staff. He will leave Washington to-morrow morning in the 7:15 train. The full Marine band, as pieces, with new uniforms, will accompany the Knights Templars from Washington, the latter being the Presi-dent's escart. Freparations have been made by the band to give one grand concert of their cholecet selections in Boston on Monday evening. These Washington Knights Templars number 59, who will be joined by 40 of their brethren of Baltimore. The entire party will arrive at New-York to-morrow evening between 5 and 6 o'clock. PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION BY THE AC

TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, June 20 .- A Committee of the City Conncil will proceed to New-York to-morrow to meet President Johnson there, and accompany him to Boston. Gov. Johnson there, and accompany man bullock has ordered out the 1st, 7th, and 9th Regiments of the State Infantry, and the 3d Battalion of Cavalry to escort the President on his arrival Saturday afternoon. ters have been taken at the Tremont House for the Pred-dential party.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

MOTION TO RECALL SERGEANT DYE AND OTHER WIT-NESSES OVERRULED - ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL DETECTIVE BARRIES BOOK INTRODUCED BY THE
DEFENSE - TESTIMONY AS TO SURBATTS TARRETS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT AND ASSOCIATION WITH

THE SURRATT TRIAL

WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The trial of John H. Sor-Patt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. There was an increased attenda ec on the part of spectators. The number of ladies in attendance has increased, and they occupy seats within

the bar. The prisoner was brought in at 10 o'clock and the roll of the jurers was called. Mr. Merrick submitted a motion, asking that the witnesses Carroll, Hobart purpose of cross-examination upon points which have come to the knowledge of the defense, since the other examination closed. Mr. Carrington felt it his the sound discretion of the Court, and the recalling was accessary to a just trial of the case. Mr. Carrington withdrew his objection, as he was not disposed to had been discharged and gone home. Mr. Carrington said in withdrawing his objection he did not wish to b understood as acknowledging that he was under any chligations to his witnesses here. Mr. Merrick said he Brown vs. Wylle, and other cases, to show that wit-nesses had been retained during the whole trial for the purpose of being recalled, if necessary. In the Gardner case witnesses were kept here 84 trial days. The Court prosecution proposed to recall these witnesses. Mr. Carrington said not unless the Judge directed them to do so with out the knowledge of counsel. Judge Fisher said that allowed witnesses to be recalled in the manner proposed. If there was a rule on that subject he would like to see it. Mr. Bradley said he had been misunderstood. He intended to convey the idea that the rule was within the sound discretion of the Court. The defense, therefore, proposed to lay a foundation for a case upon

ence; he simply read it as the base scall him. Judge Fisher said the paper must not be read in the

Judge Fisher said the paper must not be read in the learing of the jury.

Messix, Pierrepont and Merriek were both addressing the Court at the same time, when the Court interrupted them by saying, "You must proceed in regular order, when one side is examining witnesses in chief the other side can cross examine, and rice versa. Otherwise there will be no end to the trial."

Mr. Merrick, counsel for the prosecution, said I produced a libel, I can only remark it came to me under official seal from the State of Pennsylvania. I know nothing more. What did you with our motion?

The Court—I overruled it.

Edward L. Smith was sworn and examined by the prosecution. He had, since 1800, resided about a mile from Surrattsville; had known the prisoner very well for three or four years; recollected he stayed in his house in January or February, 1865, and went away next morning. They, on that occasion, conversed about different inches about of the testing to the mode, but a doubt going to Richmond, but

three or four years; recollected he slayed in his actions of January or February, 1885, and went away next morning. They, on that occasion, conversed about different things; the prisoner joked about going to Richmond, but never acknowledged having been there; he, however, laughed, and said if the Yankees knew what he had done they would stretch his neck. Witness did not recollect what reply he himself made to this.

**Cross-examined by the defense—He came to Washington last Sunday, having been summoned to appear before the District-Attorney; he told that officer what he had just stated here; he had been examined by Judge Holt, and what he had said was written down; mone others went up there beside himself; the witness had said to Mr. Townley B. Robey that being away from home would be a great loss to him, when Robey said he would guarantee him \$10 a day if witness would do what was right; beside this his hotel bill was to be paid.

Mr. Robey said he had seen Mr. Wilson—the Assistant District-Attorney—and made it all right.

**Mr. Carrington—Have you not been in Mr. Merrick's office! Wilness—Yes, once.

Robert A. Campbell, teller of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, was sworn, and gave testimony concerning the papers which Mr. Wright had identified.

The witness then testified as to the condition of the separate accounts of Booth and Thompson with the Outario Bank, showing among other things that on the 27th of October, 1864, a bill of exclange was drawn for Booth of 261 los, 12d. And that on the 6th of April, 1865, Thompson drew a check on the bank for \$7.085, and the bank gave him in the course of the transactions a certificate of deposit for \$180.000. This was placed against his account, he having a large balance all the time to his credit, probably \$200.000. The winness also testified to the fact that Jacob Thempson was an American.

John Lee was sworn and examined by Mr. Carriegton—Wilness now lived in Mississippi, between Meridian and Vicksburg; previous to that time lived in Washington; had been sergeant of Company F 95th Regiment New York Volunteers, was ordered to Vashington in 1862 for duty as a detective is Col. Baker's force: in his business became familiar with people in this city, had seen John

returning, and when at the corner of Sixth-st. and Pennsylvanna-ave, stopped to talk to an acquaintance; then went on up Pennsylvanna-ave, to Willard's Hotel, and when opposite the hat store of Mr. Stincings, passed a man I took to be John H. Surratt; to the best of witness's knowledge the prisoner at the bar was the man he met; Surratt was walking at an ordinary gail I was walking fast; on April 16 I went to the Kirkwood House; Major O'Bierne got an order to bring all his men to the Kirkwood House to protect Mr. Johnson; I wentup on the roof to see that all was safe, and that no one could come in through the building; the impression was that somebody, would try and kill Mr. Johnson; after gerling the men all fixed I went down to the clerk's office; acting spon certain information, I went to room No. 126, and could not find the key; after consulting with Mr. Sprague, I burst the door open and went into the room; a coat was has glog on the well, and in a pecket; I got the book and three pocket handkerchiefs, and haif a stick of black liquorier: I then went to the bed and lifted the covering off until I got between the sheets and the matrass, and I pleked up there a large bowie-knife with a red caver over it.

At 1215 the court took a recess for half an hour. Upon

SENT FORK DARLY TELECTER PERSAY, IT ME 21,

black lignories: I then went to the bed and lifted the covering off until 1 got between the sheets and the matures, and I picked up there a large bowie-knife with a red cover over it.

At 12:15 the court took a recess for half an hour. Upon reassembling, John Lee was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I left Col. Baker some time in the spring of 1861; the detective force was at that time employed in ferreting out blockade-ranners, who were carrying medicines South, and it was at 15: time Surratt was pointed out to me at the depot; I do not know when that was, but it was many months oefore the assassination; saw him after that; I knew him in no other way except that his name was Surratt, and was said to be a Rebel; it was our duty to find out where such people belonged: after we had our order for them. Surratt was pointed out as a man who run through the lines; I do not recollect his dress; he was never pointed out to me expecially; a good many men who were pointed out to me is never took especial notice of; did not think I took special notice of him; think he had a hithe moustache, but am not positive; when I saw Surratt, April 14, 1865, do not know how he was dressed; there was nothing on my mind that induced me to take special notice of him; I did not textify to Surratt's presence at the assassination conspiracy, because I was not asked the question; my whole business was after Atzerodi: I knew Surratt was implicated in the conspiracy, but did not think it necessary to say anything about his prosence unless interrogated; I never told any one except a few acquaintances that I saw Surratt on April 13; I told the District-Attorney since my arrival here, that I had soon Sarratt; I told it to Mr. Tucker at Enther's; did not see any one writing down what I said at the time; I told this—Samel A. Raincy was sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Have invent in the classes; I knew John M. Samuel A. Raincy was sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Have invent in the classe; I knew John whose and kept a livery st

Mr. Bradley said he wanted Mr. Pierrepont to respond to convicous manner, and, if not, he would teach him Mr. Pierrepont did not see the necessity of asking as to

Mr. Pierrepont did not see the necessity of asking as to the same point at every moment.

The Court directed another witness to be called, and personal difficulties to be settled cleswhere.

With E. Cleaver was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Witness kept a livery stable in 1865 on Sixth-st., between B and Missonri-aves: was a partner of Mr. Rainey; knew J. W. Booth and knows John H. Surratt; has known Surratt 11 or 12 years; was familiar with him, he addressed me as "Doc," and I addressed him as John. Booth kept his horses at our stables, and the first horse brought there was a light-built bay horse; Booth and Surratt came to the stables together, and afterward, on January 25, 1865, Surratt came to hire a horse; previous to this time Booth and Surratt always came together; on this occasion Surratt came alone, and ordered me to have

Cress-cramined by Mr. Bradley-Surratt was dressed rather rough, and were something around his neck like a victorner. I met him between the printing-office and the ratirond; it was about 4 o'clock when I met him. Witness was questioned as to his restlmony at the Military Commission, and said that he had not teld them anything of what he had said here to-day, because he was not asked. Witness knew that Surratt was implicated in the conspiracy, but did not deem it necessary to mention the fact of having met him because he knew Surratt, and wanted to shield him if possible 1, however, told that Surratt came to my stable with Booth.

Question. Did you ever take a horse to break for met Aussier. Yes, Sir.

rer. Yes, Sir. Did you sell him! A. Yes, Sir. Q. You sold him without my authority ! A. No. Sir; I your authority.

Are you the same Dr. Cleaver who was convicted of committing a rape upon a poor little girl, in whose case a new trial has been granted? Carrington objected. The witness was not bound

o answer.
Witness—I decline to answer that question.
Mr. Catrington said that the question should not have

en asked. Mr. Bradley insisted he had a right to ask the question; the witness could answer or not, as he pleased.

Witness was asked where he was within the last thre
weeks, and he declined to answer as it would tend to de

weeks, and he declined to answer as it would tend to degrade him.

Q.—Have you seen and spoken to Sandford Conover alias Chas. A. Dunham I. A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Did you tell Conover all about this I. A.—I did, sir. I teld him pretty much what I said here.

Q.—How did you happen to tell Conover! A.—We were talking about the Surratt trial, and I told him about hiring horses to Surratt.

Q.—Did Conover write down what you told him! A.—He did not, as I saw.

Q. Where did you see Conover! A. In this city, at a house on Fourth-st.; the house has a let around it, and extends up to G-st.; have told other parties beside Conover; told a man named Lewis, who was in my employ; I would not have told all about it now if it had not been for Sanford Conover.

would not he for Sanford Conover,

Mr. Bradley said that was enough, but Mr. Pierrepont insisted that the witness should complete a statement he

as making. Witness then said it was through Conover he was ma

ver's company.

By Mr. Pierrepont.-I understand that Mr. Ashley is

sion that a party of escaped Confederate officers were to cross, and gave the subject no more attention. No cross, and gave the subject no more attention. No cross, and gave the subject no more attention. No cross, and gave the subject no more attention. No cross, and gave the subject no more attention. No cross, and gave the subject no more attention. No cross, and gave the subject no more attention. No cross, and gave the subject no more attention. He with the subject no continues knew Booth, Artzerodt, and Surratt; the latter put his horses at livery at the stable, and gave orders that Booth. Surratt, and Atzerodt, should get the horses. Booth, Surratt, and Atzerodt, should get the horses, which he had hired, and requesting witness to let Booth Booth, and none else, should have the horses. (Witness here produced a paper in Surratt's hardeney, which he had hired, and requesting witness to let Booth Booth with Booth and Atzerodt; had received another ness was asked if he had and so oversation related to a hote which was hot in Court.

We be the subject no more attention. No cross the content of the stables togs of J. C. Howard's livery stable, or J. C. Howard's livery stable, and gave orders that Booth, and none else, should have the horses. (Witness here produced a paper in Surratt's hardeney, which he had hired, and requesting which he had hired, and requesting which he had hired, and requesting which he had had any conversation with mean the from Surratt'n April, 1865.

Mr. Braaley objected to the question, as the conversation related to a hote which was not in Court.

We be the subject of the stable to the subject of the su

GETTYSBURG.

19th of November, 1863, the dead having been previously gathered from the different parts of the battle field and re-interred. President Lincoln was present. and made one of the most beautiful and pregnant speeches of his life. Edward Everett delivered the Oration. The creation of the Gettysburg Cemetery was principally the work of David Hills, a citizen of this place, assisted by the influence of Gov. Curtin, with the Governors of other States. Advertisements for the designs for the Soldiers' Monument were published early in 1864, the proposed cost being \$50,000, and on the Fourth of July of that year the corner-stone wa laid with appropriate ceremonies. Gen. Meade and other distinguished Generals, Gov. Curtin and many prominent civilians, were present, the crator on this occasion being Major-Gen. O. O. Howard. Gen. Charles G. Halpine rend a poem. The corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, under the auspices of the Grand Ledge of Pennsylvania. On both these occasions the town was filled with strangers from all parts of the country, who visited the various points of interest on the battle-field, and recalled the three days' struckle which freed the North of the invading for and laid the foundations for the triumphs which followed.

GETTYSBURG IN 1863 AND 1867.

From Our Special Correspondent. GETTY SBT RO. June 18, 1867. "How were you affected by the battle?" I said to Mr. Tate, meaning that he should give me some glimpse into his emotional nature.

"The battle," said Mr. Tate, "turned out well for Gettysburg. Hack-drivin' and hotel-keepin' are a bit more encouragin'. It was difficult to see what Providence set us atween two fires for, but on lookin' into our cash-accounts we understand it all." In truth, the great battle of the war is regarded in

railway, as it enters Gettysburg, affords a poor view of the battle promontories which lie on the opposite side of the town, and, except a rough flag-pole that staggers up in the borough square, there is no imfiention that the Government ever required Gettysburg for any more considerable purpose than to take its census, which is said to amount to about 1,500 souls. The architecture of the village may be denominated the German-Useful, the houses having a tendency to redness, to broad-shouldered cornices, to a light yellow wash here and there by way of gilding the rose, and the people at large are square-set, florid, and frugal, little changed by the ebb and flow and horricane of history that swept upon them for a fortnight. It is evident that Gettysburg is a church going town, and the Lutherans seem to have the preponderance of influence in it, there being a college and a theological seminary of theirs near by it, on different roads, and when the evening mail arrives the Post-Office becomes a place of congregation, the chubbyfaced students of Saxon descent being most conspicnous, but during the hot days of Smatner the streets seem none too shady, and the young lawyers cock back their chairs in the breezy court-house hall. Baltimore and Philadelphia send their newspapers here, but the former is the nearer; the town of York appears to be the natural metropolis of the section: the hotels are refreshing from their proud conservative standpoint, refusing either to charge any more money than they used to, or to give anything more for it. Mr. George McClellan keeps one of them, and the coincidence of his name with that of a distingnished general has led many English tourists to write home that the ingratitude of the Republic has doomed its Chieftain to keep a village hotel on the very field of his fame. As Mr. McClellan is of the opposite political persuasion this is a sore point with him, and had he the re-baptizing of Gen. McClellan, I believe he would drown him altogether. It was at the house of Mr. Tate, called by the good old signpost name of "The Eagle," that I took my food, and there are a good many cannon balls piled up in his yard, a carbine and a scabbard behind his bar, and here assemble of very sunny days the young men of the West End of the town to consider the feasibility of organizing a cavalry company, which, I am told has been the great topic of conversation ever since the battle. These things give a battle-field atmosphere to the inn, and beyond all this the hotel staff and furniture are exactly what they were before the fight, so that if it were next July instead of July, 1863, that was to invade Gettysburg you might get as perfect understanding of the people to-day as if you had dropped in here a week before Ewell's corps came yelling into the village. The visitors to the battle-field are more remarkable by their kind than their number, nearly all the civil and military officials of the United States being registered upon the hotelbooks, and now and then some proud-eyed, slopingjawed party comes into town with an embarrassed air, and disappears toward the sites of the great actions; Rebels are they, disuniformed and silent, come to look upon the ridges of rock on which their overdaring cause met its grandest overthrow. There is no smothered nor unworthy revenge in the hearts of the Gettysburg people : it would not be safe for the pirate McCausland to come to this section, even with Grant's safe conduct in his pocket, nor for Jubal Early, the highwayman, perhaps: but there is that high-mindedness in Gettysburg that will no more taunt the rank and file of its former capters than it would knuckle to them when they filled the town and women looking into the faces of their babe and bragged that they meant to-morrow to murder the entire Army of the Potomac. Here and there in the great mass of the crizens, burrows still some jaundiced partisan that never learned nor forgot anything, who feels no pride in the great victory under whose presence he lived because a Depiceratic Administration did not achieve it. To such the hallowed thing, who feels no pride in the great victory under whose presence he lived because a Depisoratic Administration did not achieve it. To such the hallowed hattle-field is a nuisance and to It—almost sentient now in its dignity of wood, stream, and mountain, now in its dignity of wood, stream, and mountain, clad in the harvest garments of peace—these so litary carpers are less than the Rebel bones it shufs away to the versit of the South Mountain which is the senting that it may touch the crest of the South Mountain and half cawrap the town, its are of lund flame will have enermous corps. In the centre, with its law grains the mountain whose steeps it limines as transfer are less than the Rebel bones it shufs away to the versit Mountain which had been been and that cawrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will have enermous corps. In the centre, with its law grains the mountain whose steeps it limines as transfer are less than the Rebel bone it shufs away to the versit Mountain was considered as the sum of the course of the same will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the town, its are of lund flame will half enwrap the tow

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

war are not yet extinct, and these come still to Gottyshing to speculate upon the memorable ground around it. Parts of the field have been purchased for MISSIONERS—MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

27 TRIBGRAPH TO THE THE COMMISSION.

28 TRIBGRAPH TO THE THE COMMISSION.

29 TRIBGRAPH TO THE THE COMMISSION.

29 TRIBGRAPH TO THE THE COMMISSION.

20 COLOR, Pa., June 20.—Gen, Grant left Washington this morning, attended by Gen. Horace Porter of his staff, and was detained in Baltimore until 12:10 o'clock, the morning trains failing to connect. He was brought by special train from Hamover Junetion, and reached Gettysburg at + o'clock. He was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, and enthusiastically received. He is the guest of the Commissioners of the National Cemetery, and was received by a Committee, consisting of Messra, McCardy of New-York, Ferry of Michigan, Wills of Pennsylvania, Carr of Hilmois, and Dubcice of New-Jersey.

Gen. Grant was called out, and at once received those persons who were obliged to jeave for their persons.

The Roman To Nat Shift of the sent agree in total, fabriless appraisements of the lead of the greet a greet field. He great eites of Northern and Western Easter to day only guides and their property of hardly more value than in Bennparte had never been vanquested there. The Gettysburg Cemetery is a tasteful pressor, but its designers have failed to grasp is obsticated the persons of the National Cemetery, and was received by a Committee, consisting of Messra, McCardy of New-York, Ferry of Michigan, Wills of Pennsylvania, Carr of Hilmois, and Dubcice of New-Jersey.

Gen. Grant was called out, and at once received those persons who were obliged to jeave for their vania, Carr of Illinois, and Duboice of New-Jersey.
Gen. Grant was called out, and at once received those persons who were obliged to leave for their homes, and at 7½ o'clock this evening will have a general reception. Gov. Geary was also called for, and respond d in some happy remarks. The party this afternoon visited the field of the first day's fight, and to-morrow will examine the scene of the second and third days struggle. The town has been crowded all day, persons having come from all the neighboring counties. This evening an entertainment is to be given at McClellan's Hotel in honor of Gen. Grant's presence after his public reception is closed. The Commissioners of the Gettysburg National Cemetery met yesterday, and adopted a resolution appointing a committee to see what steps are necessary to transfer the care of the cemetery to the General Government, under the act of Congress of February, 1867. Also, one appropriating \$2,000 to creet a foundation and pedestal for the Corps Monument to Gen. Reynolds. The battle-field monument with be dedicated July 4, 1868, and will cost \$47,000.

The Gettysburg Cemetery was dedicated on the 19th of November, 1863, the dead having been previ-

trees, the bark of other trees that is warty and perforated from bullet-wounds, and when he tells you
that some twenty young gentlemen are within as
quietly pursuing their theological studies now as
when the nearness of battle disturbed them love
years ago, he will let you ascend to the cupols for
look at the landscape as he ascended it with Gen,
Howard, and pointed to that soldier the bold outline
of the Cometery Ridge. This feeble teacher of
theology was, if not the suggestor, the first indorses
of the site of the great action of Gettysburg, and in
this narrow cupola, whence we look down, it was resolved that the Army of the Potomac should engage
the Robel Army of Virginia open the green or woodland ridges.

Stand here in the freshness of this June morning and let your eve wander over the digs and downs and frequent spinal lines of hill that make the lands scape between the South Mountain and the low fringed horizon of woods to the North, the Fast, and the South. Pastoral, yet bold, the rank, green wheat and rye high on the hill-sides, piercing the rhomboldal patches of oak, show chaldering ever then from all points of the compass, has of torophic and clay-road that point unerringly to the handel of Get tysburg almost at your feet. A hamlet of half i dozen streets—the converging radii of these high ways—tipped with a tower, a spire, a empola, its Gettysburg as a sort of fortuitous and furious Phi-lanthropy, that, having observed for to years how the town was unable to grow, came up to it and kicked it into notice. I arrived at it from other fields of valorous commemoration with enthusiastic anticipation of the continuous states and the outlying suburbs vot and plentiful of farms and barns, to it the wagons came ever these roads of Saturday, the migand horsemen sprucely appareled on court-days or on
Sundays, and the stage immiered along three days
or more in the week, having passed the mountain
coming from the West where Chambersburg sleepas neatly in its beautiful valley. Eleven roads converge in this sequestered village and a single line of
rail sweeps in from the East. It was to three of
these roads only that the people of Gettysburg look edanxiously in the latter part of June, 1863; that to
the West, which passes the mountain, and the two to
the South that point to Emmettsburg and to Baili,
more respectively. I possible first of these the terrible enemy, flushed with his victories in Virginia was
expected to appear. Upon the two last-named the
army of the Union was marching to then relief. The
mountain ridge that you see divided the tavader
from the preserver. They were advancing North's
ward in parallel columns, the one with the speed of
rapine, the other with the energy of patriotisto, and,
only that great blue spine rose between them. The
country seemed to feel the shock of their feet: the
reads were chequered with caravans of women, and
children, and household goods, flying toward the Susquehanna. In Gettysburg there were effects in our
form haraugueing the people to arms. At last there
was heard beyond the mountains the fitfal romble
of cannon, and the mountain spine at night was like
a burning wall of camplires. Over this wall at days

was heard beyond the mountains the fitful rumble of cannon, and the mountain spine at night was like a burning wail of campfires. Over this wall at days break the foremost invading colamb burst. Its cavalry galloped down the Chambersburg Road into the town of Gettysburg; then came the yelling infantry, bareheaded or in faded gear, flaunting their tattered battle-flags, with the pirate face of Karlys leoking munder at their head, and while yet the in-numerable teams stretched to the horizon, the stores and capboards of the town were guited, and the flame of burning bridges marked at night the line of the runned railway. The night sacceeding they had passed to the East and the North, and the stables of Gettysburg were empty of horse or cow, the sheep had vanished from the meadows; there was fear, foreboding, poverty, even hunger in the sober little village. The people were no longer within the provetetion of their countrymen but in the lines of their cannot be the running of their countrymen but in the lines of their cannot be sound to their countrymen but in the lines of their cannot be sound to their countrymen but in the lines of their cannot be sound to their countrymen but in the lines of their cannot be sound to their countrymen but in the lines of their exaggerated thought the vastest array of the work So fell the last Saturday in June upon all the land

So fell the last Saturday in June upon all the lands scape that you see, and on Sunday morning the roads were deep with dust, the mills on every side were grinding corn and wheat for the invaders breakfast, the wives of the farmers were baking bread under compulsion for the foes of their sons and brothers and all the fences were a-fire to roast the cattle that were vesterday lowing in the barn-yards.

Hail: at the hour when the churches should have been trembling with the must of dynass, there were baggles blown on the roads that came from the South and into their cheery blast galloped the boys in bine if twes Cowpland's cavalry, smoking with them is tide, and the people's hearts rose into their huzzast. They were fed with what dainties Gettyslung house wives could give, and a lean, while looking Rehat courier or two, coming inopportunely to town, [63] into their hands. On Monday these had disappeared, leaving the vallage to its fears again, and that night leaving the village to its fears again, and that night the South Mountain was a-fire once, more with the camps of the Rebel center.

On Tuesday the last day of June, the Rebels were

camps of the Rebel center.

On Tuesday the last day of June, the Rebels were around this seminary in long lines of battle, and their mounted officers riding to the brink of the town were seen to look through their glasses to Cemetery Hill a balf mile away, and shake their heads with satisfaction to find it unoccupied. Now the lines of day to the South showed that the troopers of the Union were coming up, and the advance of the Rebels restring toward Chambersburg disappeared behind the ridges, and lay concealed in the hollow fields with a few hersened exposed for a decay, hoping to entragour cavalrymen into a chase, and marder them from their coverts. It was noon when the bagles of Buford began to play, and his 6,000 cavalry deployed upon the same ridge whose we stand, planting their

Buford began to play, and his 6,000 cavalry deployed upon the same ridge whose we stand, planting their batteries over the roadside with the mazzice of their gans pointing toward the South Mountain.

Thus came twilight upon the last night of June 1 the sams were pale in the sky, for all the round land scape was blood-red with the fires of 100,000 armed men, and the sun went down to the ranche of demand It was a heavy night in Gettysburg, a close atmost phere without, a cold heart within a night of wake fulness, and snatches of prayer, and neighbor fortiging neighbor with garrulous and discouncied speech and women looking into the faces of their babes,